

# SOUTHERN PIONEER.

AND CARROLL, CHOCTAW AND TALLAHATCHIE COUNTIES ADVERTISER.

By G. W. H. BROWN.

CARROLLTON, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY AUGUST 14, 1841.

VOL. I.—NO. 35.

east quarter section 25, township twenty-four, range two east, containing 241 and 62 hundredths acres—was purchased by Wm M. Beal, on 6th December eighteen hundred and thirty-four. Printer fee 14d

Also; the east half south east quarter section twenty-eight, township twenty-four, range two east, containing 79 and eighty-eight hundredths acres; was purchased by A. S. Campbell & C. Dart, on 6th Dec. eighteen hundred and thirty-four. Pr fee eight dols.

Also; the west half of south east quarter, and east half south west quarter section twenty-eight, town. 24, range two east, containing 159 and 76 hundredths acres; was purchased by A. S. Campbell & C. Dart, on Dec 20, 1834. Pr fee ten dollars.

Also; the north half and west half south east q. section 32, township twenty-four, range two east, containing 477 and 30 hundredths acres: was purchased by Wm M. Beal on 6th Dec 1834. Pr fee 15d

Also; Lot No. 16, section 6, township twenty-four, range one east, containing 32 and 35 hundredths acres was purchased by Wm H. Whitaker on Dec 4 1834. Printer fee eight dols

Also; Lots No. 3 and 16, section eight, township 24, range one east, containing 96 and 64 hundredths acres, was purchased by Wm. H. Whitaker, on 4th December 1834. Printer fee eight dollars.

Also; Lots No. 4 and 5, section eight, township 24 range one east, containing 76 and 50 hundredths acres was purchased by Wm H. Whitaker on 4th December 1834. Printer fee eight dollars.

Also; Lots eleven, twelve and thirteen, section 8, township twenty-four, range one east, containing 117 and 98 hundredths acres; was purchased by Wm. H. Whitaker on 4th Dec 1834. Printer fee 10d.

Levied on the above described lands to satisfy the State and County Tax due thereon, as above mentioned. This 16th day of June, 1841.

**J. V. MONTGOMERY,**  
Assessor & Collector  
Of Tallahatchie County.  
[In the presence of]  
A. B. BETTS, &  
E. E. ARMSTRONG.  
Charleston, Miss. June 16th, 1841. 3m.

**Prospectus,**  
For publishing in the town of Carrollton, Carroll county, Miss., a weekly paper to be entitled the  
**Southern Pioneer,**  
(BY G. W. H. BROWN.)

UNDER the above title of the "SOUTHERN PIONEER," we propose to publish in the town of Carrollton, a new Weekly Paper, devoted to Politics, both State and National, Agriculture, the current news of the day, and the advancement of the great cause of Education. This paper will be devoted to what its conductor believes to be the best interests of the State and county. It will advocate the great Whig cause which you have recently seen so signally triumphant. Believing, that the principles put forth by the great Whig party as the tenets of its political creed, are the only true ones on which this Government was originally founded, and on which it should be administered, this paper will tend to those principles, whenever and wherever espoused, its humble but cordial support.

No man or set of men, will be by us unscrupulously sustained at the expense of principle. "PRINCIPLES NOT MEN," is our motto—by this rule shall we be governed, and in subjecting all to this test, we shall as we find them, judge with impartiality, admonish with candor, and reprehend with justice. As humble Pioneers in the great cause of political truth, we shall ever point to the cardinal virtues of a representative Government. But, the interests of our State, and more particularly of our county, shall receive at our hands a constant and an earnest advocacy. While our sister counties have been the object of Legislative action, and Executive patronage, the county of Carroll has remained comparatively unknown and unappreciated. It shall therefore be our pride, as well as our duty, to develop its vast resources and point out its numerous advantages. The cause of education, the cause of enlightened and progressive civilization, the only true bulwark of a nation's freedom, shall receive that attention its importance demands. In fine, as humble Pioneers in the great crusade against ignorance and error, we shall shoulder our mattock and shovel, and taking our place in the great march of modern improvement, our course shall ever be as Marathon said to Stanley, "ONWARD."

TERMS.—The "PIONEER" will be published every Saturday morning at FIVE DOLLARS in advance, or SIX DOLLARS at the expiration of six months, or SIX DOLLARS FIFTY at the end of the year.

NO PAPER WILL BE DISCONTINUED UNTIL ALL ARREARAGES ARE PAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per square (—) for the first, and ONE DOLLAR for each subsequent insertion. The number of insertions must be marked upon the ad. or it will be published until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

From one to ten lines constitute a square. Articles of a personal nature, whenever admitted will be charged at double the above rates. Political circulars or public addresses, for the benefit of individual or companies, charged as advertisements.

Announcing candidates for office \$10 each. YEARLY ADVERTISING.—For forty lines, or less, renewable at pleasure, each week, \$65.

Bills for advertising are due when the work is done, and MUST be paid whenever called for.

## JOB PRINTING.

In connection with the PIONEER Office, is a large assortment of new and fashionable FANCY TYPE, which enables us to execute all orders for Job Printing in fine style. We solicit patronage in this line, at prices the same as other well regulated offices in Mississippi. Orders from Attorneys, Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., promptly attended to.

ALL JOB WORK—CASH.  
Letters or Communications to the publisher must be POST-PAID, or they will not be taken out.

## Watches and Clocks.

### REPAIRED.

THE subscriber has settled himself permanently in Middleton, Carroll county, Mississippi, where he is prepared to execute all work entrusted to his care, with neatness and despatch.

R. T. JOHNSON.

18-18.

## A Card.

**T. S. & J. P. AYRES,**  
Attorneys at Law—Carrollton, Miss.  
Their Office is the same formerly occupied by Marsh & Ayres.  
January 1, 1841.

## Republican Whig Ticket.



For Governor,  
**DAVID O. SHATTUCK,** of Carroll.  
For Congress,  
**ADAM L. BINGAMAN,** of Adams,  
**WILLIAM R. HARLEY,** of Marshall.  
For Secretary of State,  
**LEWIS G. GALLOWAY,** of Holmes.  
For Auditor of Public Accounts,  
**JAMES J. ALLEN,** of Hinds,  
For State Treasurer,  
**WILLIAM G. CRAWLEY,** of Perry.  
For Attorney General,  
**ROBERT HUGHES,** of Hinds.



The following article touching the contents of the letter of Hope & Co. to A. G. McNutt, together with the reply of his Excellency in a style of degradation, we take from the Vicksburg Whig. If every friend of the cause of truth and honor, will but give it an impartial reading we fear not the result of their deliberations. A perusal is all we ask, believing as we do, that the dissemination of truth will cause hundreds, who have heretofore been in the dark, to rally to the rescue of their State and preserve her honor unsullied, and from again being placed under the control of loco-foco misrule. Let all fight, "Not for the glory of Caesar—but the welfare of Rome!"

**GOV McNUTT AND THE STATE BONDS**  
"In our last we promised to refer to Gov. McNutt's letter to Hope & Co; and contrast some of his declarations with declarations formerly made to the legislature.

We are fully aware that it will be of little consequence to expose the inconsistency of A. G. McNutt, for we have done that a hundred times already, but by exposing the falsehood and duplicity of the leaders of the anti-bond party, upon this as well as other subjects, we shall be able to give honest men a pretty fair idea of their villainy generally.

If we should unfortunately convict his Excellency of downright lying either in this letter to Hope & Co; or in any of his former messages to the Representatives of the people, we beg him to consider whose fault it is and not blame us. We did not advise him to such a course, and if we had, we think the great love he bears us would have induced him to have acted differently and for once in his life told the truth. There is no helping it now, and if we should happen to prove that the Chief Magistrate of Mississippi has disobeyed one of the divine commandments which says, "Thou shalt not lie!" we entreat him not to think hard of us, and in the language of Holy Writ we now bid him "go and sin no more!" Let him repent of his past misdeeds and in good time, with due penance he may hope to be forgiven.

In this extraordinary letter to Hope & Co; Governor McNutt uses the following language, which is so plain that he who runs may read.

"The faith of this Government has NEVER BEEN PLEDGED for the illegal and fraudulent sale of those bonds."

This is pretty strong language and the use of it would seem to indicate that his Excellency was well informed upon the subject of which he writes, but before we are done with him we will refresh his memory a little, and if we should by any chance enlighten him, we assure him he is welcome to the information and shall have it gratis.

In his message to the legislature in January 1839, which by the bye, was the first assembling of that body after the State Bonds were sold; Gov. McNutt holds forth in the following manner. Persons who desire to see the whole message can find the portion which we quote at pages 19 and 20 Journal House Reps.

He says:

"The State debt now amounts to the sum of \$392,335.30, deposited by the General Government, and which is liable at any time to be recalled. Two millions of dollars in six per cent bonds, sold by the State to pay for stock to that amount in the Planters Bank, and five millions of dollars in five per cent bonds, sold to take stock to that amount in the Mississippi Union Bank, amounting in all to the sum of seven million three hundred and eighty-two thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars thirty cents and the annual interest on that sum (most of it payable in Europe.) a-

mounts to the sum of three hundred and seventy thousand dollars. TO PRESERVE THE HONOR OF THE STATE UNSULLIED, AND HER CREDIT UNIMPAIRED, IT IS OF THE LAST IMPORTANCE THAT THE INTEREST SHOULD BE PUNCTUALLY PAID AT THE PLACES DESIGNATED, AND AMPLE FUNDS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL—it is usually much easier to borrow and spend money, than to provide the means of payment.

My recorded votes on the Journals of the Senate, as well as my speeches during the canvass preceding my election to the office I now occupy, show that I never was in favor of pledging the faith of the State for banking purposes, but inasmuch as the question had been long before the people, and had twice received their sanction, I signed the charter of the Mississippi Union Bank, having no constitutional scruples."

This it strikes us is pretty conclusive evidence that the "faith of this government" is pledged for what the Governor now terms the "illegal and fraudulent sale of those bonds" but we do not choose to rest the question here, and we beg the reader to take a look with us at another portion of the same message, which may be found at pages 27 and 28 House Journal, 1839. Speaking of the Union Bank his Excellency said:

"The State by her credit alone, has furnished the whole capital of the Mississippi Union Bank and justice requires that she should have the appointment of a majority of the directors; and it is deserving of your serious consideration whether the charter ought not be amended so as to secure to the State a controlling influence over the institution!"

The large interest which the State possesses in the Planters, and Union Bank makes it incumbent on me to call your particular attention to the affairs and conduct of those institutions. **THE FAITH OF THE STATE IS PLEDGED FOR THE REDEMPTION** of two millions of dollars of bonds, sold to take stock in the Planters Bank, AND FOR **THE WHOLE OF THE CAPITAL OF THE MISSISSIPPI UNION BANK!!!** A just regard for the HONOR OF THE STATE DEMANDS that those institutions should be managed with prudence, in order that AMPLE PROVISION BE MADE FOR THE PUNCTUAL PAYMENT OF THE INTEREST AND OF THE BONDS AT MATURITY!"

This, we think, is quite as explicit as language can make any thing, but we prefer to give it one more CLINCH, and for that purpose we beg the reader to bear with us, until we make another extract, which we take from the Governor's message at the opening of the legislature in January, 1840; and after he had the benefit of another whole year to deliberate upon the matter. On page 51, Senate Journal 1840, the reader will find the following striking passage in relation to the Union Bank. It is stronger, if possible, than any other quotation we have yet made, and ask the reader's particular attention to it.

"THE FAITH OF THE STATE IS PLEDGED FOR THE WHOLE CAPITAL STOCK, AND THE PROPERTY OF ALL HER CITIZENS MAY HEREAFTER BE TAXED TO MAKE UP ITS LOSSES AND DEFALCATIONS. The right of the people, therefore, to know the conduct of all its agents, and the liabilities of every one of its debtors, CANNOT BE QUESTIONED."

Here we close our quotations from his excellency's messages, and we now ask the reader to compare the declaration he makes in his letter to Hope & Co., that "THE FAITH OF THIS GOVERNMENT HAS NEVER BEEN PLEDGED for the illegal and fraudulent sale of those bonds," with the extracts we have already made from his messages in 1839 and 1840. If, as Gov. McNutt now asserts, the State never was liable for the bonds sold for the benefit of the Union Bank, why did he tell a falsehood in his annual message to the people's representatives in 1833, when he said the "state debt" amounted to the sum of SEVEN MILLIONS three hundred and eighty two thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars and thirty cents?" If, as he now alleges, the state is not and never has been liable for the redemption of the \$5,000,000 of bonds issued for the benefit of the Union Bank, and sold to Nicholas Biddle, he was guilty of a deliberate falsehood in stating the public debt of the state at FIVE MILLIONS of dollars more than it actually was, for if the state was not liable for the Union Bank Bonds, her debt in January, 1839, was but two millions three hundred and eighty-two thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars and thirty cents, instead of "seven millions" and upwards. The governor cannot plead ignorance of the facts, it was his sworn duty to know them, and he DID know every solitary fact connected with the issuance and sale of the bonds. He KNEW that they were sold on a CREDIT. He KNEW that they were made payable in sterling money, and he KNEW that Nicholas Biddle, or the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania, if it please him better, was the purchaser! All these things he knew at the time he penned his message in 1839, and with all this knowledge in his possession he told the legislature that the state was bound for the redemption of the bonds, and that the state debt amounted to "seven millions three hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars!" One of two things is inevitable; he either gave false information to the representatives of the people assembled in the legislature, or he has been guilty of falsehood in his letter to Hope & Co. We care not which horn of the dilemma he takes, but one of them he must take.—But again,

"The State, by her credit alone, has furnished the whole capital of Mississippi Union Bank, and justice requires that she should have the appointment of a majority of the board of directors, and it is deserving of your serious consideration whether the charter ought not now to be amended so as to secure to the state a controlling influence over the institution."

Now if the state was never liable for the redemption of those bonds, we should like to know what right she had to appoint a majority of the directors, or with what face Governor McNutt could ask the legislature to "give the state a controlling influence over" an institution which he now declares the State has no sort of interest in? Such a demand looks to us like the climax of impudence, and shows conclusively that the governor does not believe one solitary word of the letter he has written to Hope & Co.

We might adduce other paragraphs from this letter to Hope & Co; as well as from the Governor's Messages, which would all go to establish the truth of what we said a moment ago, and that is Gov. McNutt, was either guilty of falsehood in his annual messages, or he has asserted what is false in his letter to Hope & Co; but we have already produced sufficient evidence and we leave his excellency to repose upon his laurels. There are some other portions of his letter which we may notice hereafter.

## THE PUBLIC ACCUSER.

In the bloody days of Revolutionary France, there stood at the bar of those infernal tribunals, which convicted without proof, and condemned without defence, a sanguinary officer, who was styled the Public Accuser. This representative of Robespierre and Marat pointed his fatal finger at the victim and the harsh axe of the guillotine, rushed in hungry wrath upon the sacrifice. Denunciation and death walked hand and hand.

Thanks be to the people—although we have the Public Accuser—the submissive judges are not on the bench—the Jacobins hold the reigns but shall not drive the car of State—the denounced are defended by their fellow-citizens—truth is mighty, public justice is slow but certain and omnipotent.

Your Public Accuser is your unworthy Governor.

Hear him people of Mississippi, in his impotent ire, denounce three of your number, men whom most of you have delighted to honor. Thus he speaks in his last arrogant, unwarranted, pitiful electioneering letter. He charges that your State Bonds "were disposed of in August, 1838, by collusion and fraud." He accuses the Commissioners of the Union Bank, in plain, unmitigated terms of "collusion and fraud." Does he bring any direct proof? Not a word. Does he cite any circumstantial evidence, going to show that the three honorable men, who negotiated the sale of the Union Bank Bonds, in their sale to Nicholas Biddle, were guilty of these moral and legal crimes and misdemeanors? Not a title. Fraud and collusion not only prove the absence of moral honesty, but are offences punishable by the laws of the land. Why does not the Public Accuser arraign these offenders at the bar of the country? He says in this identical letter that the "Chief Magistrate is required to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. He would be recreant to his trust and violate his OFFICIAL OATH, were he to suffer the laws of the land to be trampled upon, and the constitution disregarded." We charge that he has violated his official oath in not causing the District Attorneys to bring to justice these perpetrators of public misdemeanor.

Now let us see who were the Commissioners, that conducted and completed the negotiation of the Union Bank Bonds. It may be well to premise that they were disposed of, not to the Bank of the United States, as Gov. McNutt asserts, but to Nicholas Biddle—the Bank of the United States guaranteeing Mr. Biddle's fulfilment of his contract.

The highly respected gentlemen, whose

names we mention, must excuse us for thus bringing them before the public eye. It is necessary—that their libeller may be exposed to the well-merited scorn and indignation of the people, over whom, Heaven, for their sins, has given him to rule.

The Commissioners, appointed by the Union Bank, were JAMES C. WILKINS, Wm. M. PINCKARD and EDWARD C. WILKINSON. Well do we remember with what gratification, and complimentary personal tributes their appointment was greeted by the whole State, and how all Mississippi rejoiced when this very sale was announced to it. While the Bank was dispersing the sums realized by this much-desired and loudly-lauded sale, not a whisper of dissatisfaction was heard. Shame! shame! that the last loan was so soon followed by these abominable clamors.

Who is JAMES C. WILKINS? At a green old age—after having served the State of his patriotic love, in numerous stations of high trust and honor—his unsullied name being the very watch-word of honesty, throughout her borders—his stainless character held up by venerable parents, falling into their graves, as a bright exemplar of truth and honor, to their children—this good, this pure, this glorious old man is accused by McNutt! of these offences. Read the life of this JAMES C. WILKINS, and you have a bright commentary upon man.—And his false accuser!

"Poor Most poor! I tell you, Sir, he is the making Of fifty gentlemen—each one of whom Were more than peer for thee!"

Who is Wm. M. PINCKARD? What gallant heart warms not to the name of the brave, the generous, the high spirited PINCKARD? Bright and chivalric as Bayard, without fear, and without reproach, his manly bosom knows not wrong, but by the contempt or wrath, wrong may kindle. Mississippi knows him and she knows McNutt!

Who is EDWARD C. WILKINSON? How the State embraced the noble young stranger, and led him to her seats of honor is known to you all. How well in the halls of legislation, or on the bench of justice he played his part, you cannot have forgotten. How his dauntless bearing in another land awoke an universal burst of feeling in your State, the chronicles of your hearts remind you. Knightly truth is "seated on his brow," spotless honor mantles his life.

Those who have read our paper, know that we are loath to indulge in eulogistic notices—but these three gentlemen, whom we are proud to call our friends; have been wantonly assailed by the chief functionary of the State, in a manner hitherto unexampled—his letter has gone forth to the world—their cause is the cause of justice and the people—and no honest man, who knows them, will deny the fidelity of the portraits we have drawn.

Fellow-citizens, have we written a word that should be erased? Do not your cheeks redden with shame, when you see your Governor vindictively and basely assailing these much prized citizens, for the promotion of his political schemes? Are you content that a long life of excellence—an immaculate reputation—an exalted character, these sacred attributes, shall go for nothing, when they oppose the partizan plans of a man, you may have elevated, but whom you never esteemed? Let your answer be in your conduct, and if you love justice, visit with scathing scorn upon this Bedouin of the Executive chair.—Natchez Courier.

## THE SPEECH ON THURSDAY.

Judge SHATTUCK, agreeably to appointment, was in Grenada on Thursday. About 10 o'clock a large assemblage having collected from town and country, at the Female Academy, the Judge arose, and delivered one of, most sound, dispassionate, and argumentative speeches it has ever been our pleasure to listen to in this county. We could not give, without doing him injustice, even a sketch of the mighty effort with which, for about three hours, he entertained and instructed his auditors. Suffice it to say, he made a "perfect shucking" of "constitutional" TUCKER, and all and singular the Anti-Bond-payers. He showed off the vagaries of Tilghman in fine style—how, at one time, he was saying on oath, in the Senate, that even the head of every man in the State would be taxed for the payment of the Union Bank Bonds, and at another declaring the charter of that institution unconstitutional, and consequently asserting that the bonds were made in collusion and fraud. His views on this subject were those of every orthodox Whig, and were enforced with arguments comprehensible to the most ordinary understanding. He gave it as his honest opinion, that the State Bonds may be paid, as they fall due, both principal and interest, without a resort to a higher scale of taxation than that at present imposed upon the people. This opinion was founded upon the hypothesis, that, by proper management, the Union Bank may yet be made the means of re-embursing the State for a large portion of the losses which the Opposition assert the State is destined to receive at her hands. But, even should the Bank turn out to be, as the Locos say, a "dead horse" still he believed the interest on the Bonds might be promptly paid, and the bonds met at maturity, without an increase of taxation.—The Judge could see no manner of reason, why the people should entertain any idea of repudiating the bonds, seventeen years in advance, for no other purpose, than that he could discern, than that of disgracing themselves in the eyes of all civilized nations in the world.—